

KOSCIUSKO CHRONICLE.

True to the

Principles

BY GEORGE W. HARLOW,

'As in war's face answereth to face, so the heart of man to man.'

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

VOLUME I.

KOSCIUSKO, MI., SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1846.

NUMBER 2.

TERMS.

The CHRONICLE is published every Saturday morning, at Two Dollars per annum, invariably in advance.

Any person who will procure us five subscribers, and forward the amount (\$10) shall be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates, to wit: For every six lines or less, first insertion, fifty cents; and for each subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents, payable in advance, or upon first insertion.

Standing advertisements, every six lines or less, will be inserted as follows:

Three months \$3 00
Six months 5 00
One year 8 00

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Announcing candidates for office, five dollars, payable in advance.

Letters on business with the office, to ensure attention, must be post paid or free. Money may be sent by mail at our risk, if a receipt is first taken from the postmaster.

Job work must be paid for on delivery.

Important from Buenos Ayres.

The barque Chancellor, at New York, brings advices from Buenos Ayres to the 23d of September. The New York Herald says:

The intelligence received by this arrival is important, not only to those engaged in trade with the Argentine Republic, but to the whole American people, and all those, more especially, who endorse the message of Mr. Polk relative to the "balance of power" in America. It is to be perceived that the English and French have carried their interference in the affairs on this continent to a crisis, in actually blockading Buenos Ayres, and all other ports belonging to the Argentine confederation.

On the 21st September, two days before the Chancellor sailed, the commanding officers of the English and French squadrons, posted a bulletin in the commercial room, in Buenos Ayres, declaring that port and all others belonging to the Republic under blockade after the 24th; that all vessels arriving after that date should be ordered off, and all neutral vessels in port should have fifteen days to discharge and load. Should the blockading squadron allow no more than fifteen days, it would be impossible for the ships in port, eleven of which were American, to load, for the decree that Rosas had issued a fortnight previous, compelled all the inhabitants to drill from 4 to 6 o'clock, P. M., which lessened the hours of labor after the custom-house closes in the afternoon.

The measure will be of serious injury to the American merchants. There are several vessels now on their way from this port to Buenos Ayres with full cargoes; they, of course, will have to change their destination, perhaps at a great loss. Other vessels are on their way from other ports in this country; all these will be ordered off, at a loss to their owners. Will it not be necessary for our Government to increase our naval force in that vicinity?

In consequence of the steps taken by France and England, Governor Rosas, about the end of August, published a decree prohibiting all communication with the French and English vessels of war under penalty of severe punishment.

A letter written at Buenos Ayres on the 22d of September, and published in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, speaking of the blockading of Buenos Ayres, says:

It is understood here that the Hon. Wm. Brent, Jr., United States Charge d'Affairs, will protest against this illegal measure, as well as any European armed intervention in the affairs of a sister South American Republic.

The United States brig Bainbridge, Com. Pennington, arrived here on yesterday from Montevideo, being the first American vessel of war we have had here for ten months.

From the New Orleans Bulletin.

By an arrival at New York, advices to the 22d October, and by the ship Victoria, at this port, to the 1st November, have been received from Rio de Janeiro. The Emperor of Brazil arrived at St. Catharine's on the 11th October. The frigate Raritan which accompanied him, had returned to Rio de Janeiro, and afterwards proceeded up the Rio de la Plata. Com. Turner was there to take command of the Boston, and in company with the Bainbridge to return home. Captain Gregory would be transferred to the Raritan, and

remain in command of the station until relieved by the arrival of Commodore Rosseau. The Cyane arrived at Rio de Janeiro on the 15th October, and after taking in supplies, sailed for her destination in the Pacific. The merchant ship Ottoman sailed for this port, October 25, and the Sophronia, October 28.

Advices from the river La Plata to October 7. The Oriental squadron had surprised and taken the town of Gualeguaychu, capturing the garrison, commandant and munitions. The French and blockading squadron had seized a number of small vessels from Parana and the coast. Mr. Brent, the U. S. Charge d'Affairs, made his formal protest against the blockade, on the 23d September, and his example was followed by the Charge of Portugal.

The combined squadrons consisted of twenty-six vessels, fifteen English and eleven French. The English transport Resistance had arrived, with the 45th regiment on board. It was said that more troops were expected by the Plenipotentiaries. There were twenty-four ships in the harbor of Buenos Ayres, of which ten were American.

Still Later from the Rio de la Plata.

Since the preceding was in type, we have found in our Havana papers, accounts from Buenos Ayres to the 13th of October, giving a detailed statement of the operations of the British and French blockading squadron. In addition to the vessels mentioned above as having been captured, the American schooner Sarah Ann, was seized on the 16th of October. She was from Patagonia, laden with fruit. A boat from the English vessel Curacoa, was observed on the same day overhauling several boats near the Quilmes. Several boats from the French brig Pandour, had been into Buenos Ayres under a flag of truce, for the purpose of landing effects of the French legation.

A letter from Buenos Ayres, of the 13th of October says:—

"The blockading powers have prolonged the time allowed to vessels loading, to sail from this port, until the 25th, and it is said eight more days will be allowed at the expiration of the above time. The public voice is generally in favor of submitting to some arrangement between the Ministers of the three powers and this government; and I have positive assurance that such is in contemplation, but I can hardly conceive such flattering hopes."

The Diario, of Buenos Ayres, states that, from the effects of a severe storm on the 8th October, the American brig Margaret Hugo, went on shore near San Fernando, and the American bark Tweed got on a sand bank, about a league from the outer buoys, in twelve feet of water; the English bark and brig Samuel Baker and Narcisse, sailed at the same time, and were obliged to return to port in a damaged state. Various other vessels suffered considerably, amongst them the French brig Louise. From the 8th to the 11th, a tempest was blowing from the E. S. E., which did considerable damage.

BEAUTIFUL AP-LOGUE.—A shepherd was mourning over the death of his favorite child, and in the pensive and rebellious feeling of heart was bitterly complaining that what he loved most tenderly, and was itself most lovely, had been taken from him. Suddenly a stranger, of grave and venerable appearance, stood before him, and beckoned him forth into the field. It was night, and not a word was spoken till they arrived at the fold, when the stranger thus addressed him: "When you select one of these lambs from the flock, you choose the best and most beautiful among them. Why should you murmur because I, the good shepherd of the sheep, have selected from those which you have nourished for me, the one that was most fitted for my eternal fold?" The mysterious stranger was seen no more, and the father's heart was comforted.

The Constitution of Missouri provides that none but native-born citizens of the United States are eligible to the office of Governor. The Convention now in session at Jefferson city to amend it have adapted a proposition, by a vote of fifty to fifteen, that the Governor shall hereafter be thirty years of age, shall have been a citizen of the U. States ten years, and a citizen of Missouri for five years.

Post Master General's Report.

The following facts are taken from the report of the Postmaster General, just presented to Congress. The number of postmasters is a pointed during the year, ending June 30, 1845, was 3,633; deaths and resignations 1,897; removals 753; commissions expired 14; new post offices 352.

During the year 516 contractors were fined to the amount of \$19,521 50. The revenue during the year was \$4,289,841 80

The expenditures, 4,328,731 99
Net revenue after deducting the commissions of postmasters, contingent expenses, &c., is \$2,942,217 27

The Postmaster General believes there will be a falling off of forty-five per cent. in the receipts of the current year, and that there will be a diminution of the means of the Department of \$1,328,997.

The saving from former rates in New England and New York in transportation, the current year is \$232,732.

The railroad service is only one-tenth of the whole, while they charge one-fifth of the whole.

Should there be a similar saving in letting the contracts in the other districts to that effected in the Northern, it will amount in 1847 '48, and '49, to \$1,665,732.

Compensation to postmasters and for postage during the year ending 30th June, 1845, was \$1,469,875 18. Over 2,000 postmasters resigned on account of the new law.

The Postmaster General mentions a case of fraud on the post-office where one envelope on which \$1 60 had been paid, there were counted 100 letters enclosed, which would have amounted to \$10 00.

The Postmaster General thinks the single sheet system should be restored or reduced to a quarter of an ounce for a single letter.

The great weight of the mail is by carrying printed matter. It composes nine-tenths of the mail, yet pays only one-tenth the expenses.

He proposes the following reform:

5 cents each single letter under 50 miles.
10 " " over 50 and under 300.
15 " " over 300. This to continue till 1848, when the present rates should be restored.

He recommends the former rates on newspapers, periodicals, &c., with right to send them out of the mail. He urges a pre-payment of letters in all cases.—He advises a limit to the number of exchange papers between editors. He recommends the restriction of banking privileges to the old ground.

The number of letters not called for, the first quarter under the new law, was 360,000.

Morse's telegraph to Baltimore, with Professor Morse's salary, costs \$3,244, and the receipts only \$412 44.

But I have not time to dwell more largely upon this matter. I am indebted to a friend for assistance in making up the foregoing, which will be interesting to your readers.

The report on contingent expenses to-day offered by the clerk of the house, shows a total of expenditures from Jan. 18 to Dec. 1, 1845, of \$145,927 18, of which there was expended for Blair & Rives for printing, \$86,001, besides over \$1,000 for binding, &c. The amount in the bank Dec. 1st, was over \$17,000, and the amount in the Treasury, over 15,060 dollars.

Treasurer's Report.

We make the following condensed extract from the report of the Secretary of the U. States Treasury, in addition to those previously published. Condensed for the Louisville Journal.

Among the miscellaneous estimated expenditures there is the sum of \$1,548,937 for deficiency in postage, and \$300,600 for Congress postage, &c.

The amount received in the year ending June 30, 1845, including \$7,857,379 64 in the Treasury was \$37,026,513 20

And the expenditures were 29,968,206 98

The Secretary of the Treasury lays down the following propositions about the tariff.

1. No more money to be raised than what is wanted by Government.
2. No duty to be laid upon any arti-

cle above the lowest rate which will yield the largest amount of revenue.

3. Discriminations made below that down to perfect free trade.

4. Minimum duties on luxuries

5. All maximum and specific duties to be abolished, substituting ad valorem duties—care being taken to guard against frauds.

6. Duties to be laid equally, not discriminating in favor of any class.

There is no horizontal scale recommended.

The Secretary founds on these arguments against the tariff of 1842. This part of his report should be printed in German and sent into the interior of Pennsylvania. Precaution should be taken to prove, in that case, that Mr. Clay is not President.

He also recommends a draw back on cotton bagging; recommends the warehousing system; advocates a graduation of the prices of public lands, and 'goes it' strong for the Sub-Treasury. The whole fabric of Locofoco production, then, is a tariff for revenue to pay office-holders, and Sub-Treasury to secure their gold in place of rags. The people may whistle for protection and put up with what shipplaster rags they can get, if they can get any rags but such as Locofoco principles, if carried out, would cloth them with.

ROMANCE ON THE RIVER.—The following romantic incident has been furnished us by our special correspondent at Memphis: [N. O. Delta.

It seems that in the town of Columbia in this State, (Tennessee)—the former residence of "Oh! Polk!" there resided a lass accomplished, beautiful, and was rich. A youth fell in love, and the girl fell in love. But the father of the maiden took it into his head that he might as well have something to say about the affair, and accordingly, fearing some catastrophe, he despatched the young lady under charge of a chivalrous brother, to the Mississippi and up the Mississippi. They arrived here three days ago and took passage on the "Hatchee Eagle." Almost simultaneously arrived the lover, but he was quite off the scent.—Finally the "Bulletin," commanded by our good friend Church—I can speak advisedly in favor of the edifice as well as the congregation—made the landing, and a few hours after started for Randolph, with the disconsolate lover on board, utterly ignorant of the whereabouts of his intended mate, who was snugly ensconced on board the Hatchee Eagle, still at the wharf. The Bulletin arrived at Randolph, where proper inquiries were made, but no such young lady as was described had been heard of. It was about midnight, and the bereaved youth sat disconsolate in the cabin, drinking a hot whiskey punch when the Hatchee Eagle came along side, to land a small quantity of freight. Somehow it happened that he went on board the Eagle, and moreover, he was engaged a few moments, in conversation with the chamber maid. Nobody knows how it all happened, but ten minutes afterwards a dark form was seen conducting a female on a plank which ran from the stern of the Bulletin to the ladies cabin of the Eagle. Five minutes after, wards the Eagle resumed her course.—The brother was sleeping in one of the staterooms, with a huge pair of pistols beneath his pillow.

At a seasonable time in the morning the Bulletin was at the Memphis wharf, and one hour afterwards a marriage was duly celebrated before one of the principal clergymen of the place.

The "course of true love," runs smooth some times—doesn't it?

Mr. C. Van Ness, late Collector of the port of New York, has sculled his accounts with the Treasury Department and received a receipt for the balance due the Government, being forty-seven cents in a running account of some twenty millions of dollars.

A lady in Wicasset has applied for a divorce, as her husband keeps putting his cold feet against her legs after they go to bed.

There are some human tongues which have two sides, like those of certain quadrupeds, one smooth the other very rough.

If all Christians would become temperance men, a great many more temperance men would become Christians.

The Nebraska Territory.

Our readers are aware that a bill has been before Congress to organize a territorial government over the country bordering Missouri and Arkansas, and extending to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains. Such an arrangement seems to be thought inadmissible without violating solemn agreements with certain Indian tribes. A writer in the St. Louis Reveille thus states the objections to such a disposition of the country, proposed to be embraced in the new territory:—Jeffersonian Republican.

"The consequence would be, the introduction of a white population—the roving, reckless squatters of the frontier—into a country that ought to be considered the property—which is the property—of another people, and ought to be held sacred.

This population cannot be introduced without a violation of the faith of the government, which has been pledged to all the Indian tribes within the proposed territory. There is not within that country, a single acre of land, which the United States can throw open to white settlement, without a gross and monstrous violation of our public faith. I refer to the Indian Treaty Book, to sustain the assertion.

In the most formal and solemn manner, that county has been assigned to the red man, as his asylum and home forever. It has been guaranteed by treaties and compact the most grave and solemn which one party can make with another.

It is true, the bill of Judge Douglass provides, that the specific tracts appropriated to any particular tribe, shall not be encroached upon, but he forgets the condition under which those tracts have been accepted by the Indians. That condition was that the U. States should not permit, at any future time, any white settlements west of the boundaries of the State of Arkansas and Missouri, and south west of that portion of the Missouri which is above the mouth of the Kansas. To permit such settlements, without the formal relinquishment of that condition on the part of the Indians, would be encroachment.

EXPULSION OF A PREACHER.—Mes-

merism and Seduction.—The Methodist Episcopal Conference, now in session in this city, has expelled the Rev. H. H. Shropshire, who last year travelled the St. Helena Circuit, from the ministry. He was charged with the flagrant offence of having attempted the seduction of a young lady upon whom he was practicing some Mesmeric experiments in July last. He fully confessed his guilt, and did not attempt to justify his conduct. The venerable Bishop Soule, President of the Conference, strongly reprehended the practice of Mesmerism, and admonished his hearers to avoid it as one that was disgraceful, degrading, and ruinous to those who meddled with it.—N. O. Picayune.

CURIOS ORIGIN OF A LONG AND BLOODY

WAR.—When Louis the VII to obey the injunction of his bishop, cropped his hair, and shaved his beard, Eleanor, his consort, found him with his unusual appearance very ridiculous. She revenged herself as she thought proper, and the poor shaved king obtained a divorce. Eleanor then married the count Anjou, afterwards our Henry II.—She had for her marriage dower the rich provinces of Pictou and Guienne; and this was the origin of those wars which for three hundred years ravaged France, and cost the French three millions of men; all which probably had never occurred had Louis not been so rash as to crop his head and shave his beard, by which he became so odious in the eyes of our queen Eleanor.

[D'Israel's Curiosities of Literature.

William Smith, formerly a Representative in Congress from the State of Virginia, has recently been elected Governor of that State for the term of three years, commencing on the 1st day of January next. The election was made by the Legislature, as is the custom in Virginia.

GEORGIA.—A census, just completed, shows the number of white inhabitants to be 458,169; of blacks 316,150—total 774,325. As compared with the census of 1837, this shows an increase of 84,979 whites, and 47,644 blacks.